VOL. LVII.-NO. 349.

SOME MEN TAKEN BACK.

THE RETURNING STRIKERS. The Executive Board Starts for Nov Terk to Demand Arbitration - Powderly Proposes to Investigate-All the Strikers on the Delaware and Hudson Beturn to Work-There is No Trouble to be Feared Among the Firemen.

SER CERTRAL'S ATTITUDE TOWARD

The strike on the New York Central was virmally over two days ago; within a few hours h will be absolutely at an end. Passenger trains are now arriving and departing at the Grand Central Depot exactly on schedule time, and there is no further delay in passenger traffic anywhere along the line of the road. The only delay now is in the freight traffic and within a couple of days at most this trouble will be entirely over. Men enough are at work in the freight yards, but there is more work there than can be done in a short

The New York Central firemen have not struck. and Grand Master Bargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood says that the Central firemen have no grievance. It is quite true, as THE Bux stated yesterday, that Local Assembly 1.705. K. of L. comprising the employees on the Harlem division of the Central Railroad. has disbanded, and that its members have placed themselves at the disposal of the railroad company. The employees in the yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Bailroad at Albany, who struck on Wednesday out of sympathy with the Central strikers, returned to work at 6 o'clock last evening.

A story published yesterday was the cause of a great deal of merriment, not only among the officials at the Grand Central station, but among the strikers themselves. This was to the effect that the railroad officials in order to fool the reporters were running "dummy trains out of the Grand Central and up as far as Mott Haven, thence back to the depot again. The "dummy" trains referred to were, of course, the empty trains that are always run back to Mott Haven after unloading at the station; or are run down to the depot from the

Moit Haven yard to receive their passengers and then leave on their regular trips.

What is probably the last word of the strike was spoken by Vice-Fresident Webb to the newspaper men yesterday afternoon in regard to the position the railroad company would assume in the reinstatement of the strikers. Mr. Webb's statement in written form was sent to every division superintendent form was sent to every division superintendent along the line of the road and will be controlling upon the superintendents in the matter of taking back the old men.

The statement was as follows:

A large number of men who have been out on strike are making application at different points on the road ent, the applications being coupled with pagarances of loyalty and promises of good behavior in

The question being continually asked as to what the spany's position is with regard to these men, I will

On careful inquiry I find that many of them are good employees, having been in times past faithful servants of the company, and many of them have been led into this difficulty through intimidation, misrepresentation, or ignorance. I appreciate their situation very fully especially in those cases where the men have wives and children who are dependent on them for support. I have given the matter very careful consideration, and have instructed our officials as fellows: That each case shall be considered separately and on

its merits; and where the party has been a satisfactor; and faithful amployee, and where the superintenden er official immediately in charge is satisfied, or can sat-isfy the general superintendent, that the man has left under the extenuating circumstances above outlined that then, if a vacancy exists, he shall be taken on as seduring the autumn and winter, and when addi stened bein is needed, his application will receive all due

It is however, distinctly understood, and the rule will be rigidly enforced, that the new men who have recently and on account of this strike come into on service aball not be displaced unless their services are unsatisfactory; and that these men who were formerly in the company's employ and left in this strike, but who under the above instructions may be rematated will enter the service not as old men reinstated, but as andraly new amployees: and becaster with regard to discharges, assignments of work, &c., they

Those men who have been turbulent, inimical and Those men who have been turbulent, inimical, and detrimental to this company and its interests will not under any consideration be taken back into the service.

Mr. Webb said further: "Taking a man back as a 'new employee' means that he will not be credited on the books of the company with long service, and that he will not be entitled to any of the special privileges which he might otherwise enjoy. I am certain, from what I have heard, that many of the men struck against their judgment or because of their ignorance. I don't want to be hard on such men who have otherwise been faithful to us. We don't mean to be revengeful in this matter, but only just.

who have otherwise been laithful to us. We don't mean to be revengeful in this matter, but cally just.

"The only thing that bothers us at all now is our freight business. We have plenty of men at work in the freight yards, and have more men applying to us for work than we can employ. But our freight yards are in a state of congestion, or were up to last night. We were in a condition similar to that in which we would be if a blizzard struck us. We can't work more than so many men in each yard. There are in each yard north bound and south bound cars to be assorted and placed on the proper tracks, and there is a great deal of miscellaneous puttering work to be done. But we are getting matters in shape magnificently, and we hope to have our Sixty-fifth street yard here in perfect order by this evening."

Air, Webb's hopes in regard to the Sixty-fifth street yard were realized. At 5 o'clock last night the superintendents in charge of the yard reported that every particle of "oid" freight remaining there had been cleared away, and that the yard was ready to do regular business again. Freight trains arrived and departed hourly, and were import for the policemen standing around no one could have told that a strike was in progress.

The police arrangements for the strike con-

away, and that the yard was ready to do regular business again. Freight trains arrived and departed hourly, and were ignot for the policemen standing around no che could have told that a strike was in progress.

The police arrangements for the strike continue unchanged. The police are as watchful as ever, and perhaps more so, now that the strikers are defeated, and there is a possibility of some "sore head" among them trying to do something rash. Not a single arrest has yet been made in connection with the strike.

General Superintendent Voorhees said to a SUN reporter late yesterday afternoon:

"We sere running our complete schedule of trains now on exact time, save the Spuyten Duyvii "city locais" and some of the Tuckahoe trains. We shall start running the Spuyten Duyvii "city locais" and some of the Tuckahoe trains. We shall start running the Spuyten Duyvii "city locais" and some of the Tuckahoe trains. On the Tuckahoe trains in the Superint of the Tuckahoe trains to day. Our freight business, as you know is getting along nicely. In addition to the 161 cars which we despatched from here to-day, we ran out of Albany twenty trains westward on the Blohawk division, five trains southward on the Blohawk division, five trains southward on the Blohawk division, five trains southward on the Blohawk division. So that in all we ran twenty-seven long trains out of Albany. The Harlem division is now in complete running order. We are ready for all sorts of business there.

The Knights of Labor who had not returned to work yesterday held a secret neeting at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, and encouraged each other. Each of the fourteen speakers who addressed the men asserted that the lingsts were firm, and that there had been no deserters from the ranks.

L. A. 384 resolved yesterday to allow the repair shop men to go back to work, as they can do the strikers no good. It is doubtful if they can get employment again from the company.

COMING TO DEMAND ARBITRATION

The Executive Board Suddenly Starts for New York.

DETROIT, Aug. 14 .- The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor held two secret sessions to-day at which nothing but routine business

The General Executive Board suddenly to-day to finish their labors In New York, and started for that city at 10:55 this evening. In a speech before an assembiage of Enights of Labor this evening, Mr. Powderly said he and his comrades were going rowderly said he and his comrades were going to New York to demand arbitration in the matter of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad strike. As Mr. Powderly was about to board his train, he was asked It his sudden denarture for New York was the result of an attest from District Assembly 246.

No." said Mr. Fowderly. "We don't understand why we do not hear from them, and are going in order to find out and study the situation on the ground."

Bid Mr. Holland present his report to-day?"

Mr. Helland had no formal report to-day?"

sent. He has simply told me the story as you have had it in the papers."

sent. He has simply told me the story as you have had it in the papers."

Will you go to Mr. Webb without being appealed to by the District Executive Board?"

We will see Mr. Webb the very first thing. There is nothing round about us, and we have nothing to hide. If the men are found to be wrong we will appland the action of the company in discharging them.

"Will Mr. Wright be with you?"

"Yes, we have telegraphed him to meet us in New York."

CLEYKLAID, Aug. 14.—Rumors current this morning that there would be a tie-up on the Lake Shore Railroad, west of Buffalo, failed to materialize, and the situation to-night was unchanged. Grand Chief Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen arrived in the city at an early hour in the morning from his home in Terre Haute. Ind., and took apartments at the Hollonden. His mission was one of pence, he being called here to adjust trilling grievances of the firemen on the New York. Pennsylvania and Ohlo Railroad. A delegation of firemen from Youngstown reached the city on an early morning train, and they were soon closeted with their chief. The nature of their grievance was not learned, though it was stated that it was not of a serious nature or one likely to cause future trouble. The conference happily ended. Mr. Sargent called upon Grand Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and had a brief conference.

Grand Chief Sargent denied that his visit had anything to do with the New York Central strike, saying that his purpose in coming here was solely to adjust a trilling affair for Youngstown firemen. An hour after his conference with Chief Arthur, Mr. Sargent left for his home in the West.

Grand Chief Arthur, when asked regarding the rumored trouble among the locomotive firemen, looked up from his deek with a smile and the answer: "I don't know. That is what I told the other six reporters who were here. I hardly thought that his Angent would come here in the interest of the Eastern strike, and now I know that he did not.

Chief Sargent's reply, when told

cil. and. if it was sustained. I would immediately order a strike."

"Have any such steps been taken?"

"No, nor do I expect that such will be the case. While I am heartily in sympathy with the strikers, you see it is simply out of the question for me to participate in this matter in any way. The laws of the Brotherhood will not permit of it."

"Did you receive a telegram from Master Workman Lee of the New York strikers asking for your approval of the strike?"

"No, sir: I received no telegram, but I did receive a letter from him asking me to go there and take charge of the strike. In answer I sent him a copy of the laws of the Firemen's Brotherhood, which, of course, showed him distinctly that such a move on my part is cut of the question."

Burralo, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Knights of Labor held a meeting here this afternoon, and state that by to-morrow neon the Central will find out that the strike is not over. The walls of the Central depot bear a lot of freshly made signs similar to those that appeared the night before the strike.

THE DISBANDMENT OF L. A. 1,705. Some of the Men Taken Back, Other Ap-

plications Refused. WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 14.-It was learned today that the charter of local assembly 1,705 at Dover Plains was surrendered last night by a vote of 49 to 23. Superintendent Worcester allowed Freight Conductors John Davis, David Hanna, Luke Vincent, J. Benson, and J. Waite to man their trains this morning, together with fourteen brakemen. The remaining with fourteen brakemen. The remaining strikers of the Dover Plains assembly were told to report to Supt. Voorhees.

Many of the strikers applied to Supt. Worcester to-day for reinstatement without receiving any satisfaction. Supt. Worcester asys the pay car will arrive here in the morning, when the strikers will be paid and receive certificates of discharge. Trains were on time all day until evening. The first train of live stock over the road since the strike passed here south at 7:10 to-night, consisting of forty cars. The 8:17 P. M. local train is delayed here by reason of its backing a car in the turntable pit through the carelessness of a green brakeman.

RAISING THE ALBANY BLOCKADE,

Delaware and Hudson Strikers at Work-

Central Freight Moving. ALBANY, Aug. 14,-" If every man on our road from the superintendent down, including locomotive engineers and all classes of skilled labor, should go out upon strike and leave the field clear, without interfering with trains or intimidating new meg. I could fill their place in ten days." This was the comment to-day of a leading official of a ratiroad centring here upon the futility of strikes. The success the Central is having in securing men to run This morning sixty-two experienced railroad men arrived at West Albany, where the company already had its engines fired up and a guard of 200 Pinkertons ready to protect the initial block-raising effort. It was decided to make up trains at Karner's, and three

guard of 200 Pinkertons ready to protect the initial block-raising effort. It was decided to make up trains at Karner's, and three short trains of cabooses were sent out with crews.

By noon most of the crews were at Karner's making up freight, but enough remained to start at 2:45 o'clock a freight train west. It was drawn through the yard without the least interference from the lower end and proceeded to Karner's. Following at intervals during the alternoon were two trains for the West and three Hudson Elver freights, including the West Albany dairy train, which ran off the track in the Union Depot, but was quickly run on again. Freight train 57, from New York, passed through at 11:40 A. M., bound for De Witt.

The upper bridge, over which only freight is run, was cleared to-day, and trains are now running regularly.

About 4:30 P. M. there was some excitement caused in this locality by the tailing of one of the Pinkerton guards on the bridge in an epileptic iii. He speedily recovered and resumed his patrol. There were no demonstrations made by the strikers either at the bridge or at West Albany when the blockads was raised. The only clash of the day occurred at the main railroad crossing at East Albany, about 3:45 P. M. The Pinkerton guard at the main railroad crossing at East Albany directed several Knights who were gathered near the switch to leave the track. Another Pinkertons coming up, they made the man a prisoner, and were about to put him under guard when the kinghts, who had gathered in force, made a rush for the Pinkertons. The guards were quickly overpowered, and the striker was rescued amid the shouts and yells of the crowif, which numbered 700. The Pinkertons looked themselves up against a flax house and remained on the defensive, while one of the number summoned aid. Bird, with several rends and angrily threinened to run the Pinkertons and angrily threinened to run the Pinkertons in the river. Wi-ser counsels neavenied. At 1 o'clock Supt. Hammond of the D. and H. road wearied of the efforts of th

the Second Vice-Fresignal.

By 3 o'clock the strikers had agreed to return to work unconditionally, and at 6 P. M. had reported for duty. The D. and H. Company suffered little inconvenience from this strike of their freight handlers and switchmen, as nothing but local freight is run into Albany, their through freight toing by way of Schenectaday and Mechanicsville. Their passenger schedule was undisturbed.

At 4 P. M. 100 new men arrived to take the strikers places on the Central road. The locomotive department of the West Albany car shops was shut down to-day and the big engine which turns the machinery was still motionless. In the car department not over \$900 men were at work. This afternoon it was thought the locomotive department would be started up again to-morrow. E. J. Locomode a hasty call upon the Executive Board of D. A. 246 to-day, and after a hurried consultation returned to New Yerk.

All the assemblies composing D. A. 147 are coming to the sid of the strikers in D. A. 246. To-night the ale and vorier workers and the lumber handlers pledged their full resources to the striking district, and each of the others will do the same. This will give the men now out about \$7.500, and when this is gone all the assemblies stand ready to levy an assessment for the strike fund.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1890.

TILLMAN'S OPPONENTS WALK OUT OF THE COLUMBIA CONVENTION.

A SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRACY

The Alliance Delegates Instat on Action that the Convention was Not Called to Consider-They Turn Out the State Exec ntive Committee-The Straightouts Will Put a Ticket of their Own in the Field,

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 14.-The long-threatened split in the Democracy of South Carolina has come. Last night the Tillman men refused to take a recess, and they remained in session until 6 o'clock this morning. They carried out their programme regardless of protests and arguments. Capt. B. R. Tillman, who had repeatedly

promised that he would appear before the Con-vention and advocate a primary, did not move out of his room in a hotel. It appears that he was in the same fear of assassination here as in Charleston two weeks ago. A detective in citizen's clothes is reported to have been in his room during a part of the evening, and the police were in the hotel apparently guarding the farmers' candidate for Governor. He was guarded from his arrival here on Tuesday until he left here this morning.

The split occurred at 4:30 this morning when the Committee on Constitution, consisting very largely of Tilimanites, reported. The majority offered a constitution for adoption. The minority of the committee protested, declaring that the Convention had no right to dopt a constitution when it was called for another specific purpose. The scene was one of wild confusion when the arguments were begun. Eloquent speeches were made by lead-

gun. Eloquent speeches were made by leading men in the State protesting against radical action by the majority.

Efforts were made by the straightouts to adjourn, but they were hooted down. The majority were urged for the unity of the party to respect its usages and customs. Argument had no effect. The vote on the adoption of the constitution was put and carried by 253 to 53.

The split then occurred. Immediately upon the announcement of the vote every anti-Tilman delegate arose, fell in line, and in silene marched from the hall. They subsequently met in another hall and formed a temporary organization by electing George Lamb Bust of Charleston Chairman. An Executive Committee consisting of A. C. Haskell. J. W. Barnwell.

T. D. Blanding. Walter liazard, and W. J. Verdler was appointed to prepare and issue an address to the people.

dier was appointed to prepare and issue an address to the people.

The manner of conducting the fight was discussed at length. The general opinion seemed to be that any respectable man, whether a farmers movement man or not, will be acceptable. They will fight Tillman until election day. The Tillmanios were very much surprised at the split in the Convention. They did not realize that the straightouts were in earnest until the deed was done. Numbers appeared to regret the trouble, but the majority continued in the same line.

The next action was to depose the State Democratic Executive Committee, which was elected to hold until the Nominating Convention, and elect a new committee composed of Tillman followers, with J. L. M. Irby as Chair-

elected to hold until the Nominating Convention, and elect a new committee, composed of Tillman followers, with J. I. M. Irby as Chairman. The call made for a nominating convention on Sept. 10 was confirmed. The Convention gave but little attention to the subject of primaries. They refused to grant a primary, as asked for by the anti-Tillman men. In view of reports to the contrary, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, By the Democratic party in Convention assembled, that the debt of South Carolina is now recognized as a public obligation of primary importance, in the future, as in the past, will continue to have the fostering care of the State Government, and should command the confidence of the investing public."

The State Executive Committee, deposed by the Convention this morning, have refused to

The State Executive Committee, deposed by the Convention this morning, have refused to surrender the money or records in its hands. Chairman Hoyt said to-night that his committee would continue to exercise their powers as given them by the Convention which elected them, he declared that the Convention had no power to depose them, and he would continue to act as the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina. In his stand on this matter, and in the action of the straightouts in leaving the Convention upon the adoption of a constitution, there is high authority to show that they are correct.

The following is addressed to one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians in the State, and was read to the Convention this morning:

"Washington, D. C., July 21.

and was read to the Convention this morning:

"Cot. John C. Harkell, Columbia.

"Dear Sin: Your letter has been handed to me with the request that I would write to you upon the subject to which it relates. You state that the State Executive Committee issued a call for a Convention to decide whether delegates to a nominating convention called for September shall be selected by county conventions or by primaries, and for that purpose only, and you ask my opinion whether the Convention when assembled under this call only, and you ask my opinion whether the Jonvention when assembled under this call an proceed to make nominations or change basis of representation heretofore estab

can proceed to make nominations or change the basis of representation heretofore established.

"I am decidedly of the opinion that it can do neither. Having been called for a special purpose, its authority is necessarily limited by the terms of the call itself. It can have no general authority to bind the party by its action on any other subject, for the obvious reason that its members are simply delegated to do a narticular thing. Yours truity.

Col. Haskell said that he had had personal interviews with Senators Vance, Pugh, Blackburn, Morgan, Ransom, Berry, Coke, Gray, McPherson, and Representatives Wilson of West Virginia, Haten, and Breckenridge, and they all concurred in Senator Carlisle's views. It will be seen that the Convention took the action which ex-Speaker Carlisle declared they had no right to take under the call.

The Executive Committee appointed at the anti-Tillman Convention held here in July, tonight issued a call for a Convention of straightout Democrats to assemble in this city on the 25th inst. It is generally recognized that the party has aplit, and that a ticket will be put up against Tillman.

The Split Alarms the Stock Market. THE SPLIT ALARMS THE STOCK MARKET.

party has apit, and that a ticket will be put up against Tillman.

THE SPLIT ALARMS THE STOCK MARKET.

CHARLESTON. S. C. Aug. 14.—The action of the Tillman Convention in Columbia last night in trying to usure the place of the State Democratic Executive Committee has caused a ripple in the stock market here. In splic of the lact that the Convention passed resolutions promising to look after the debt of the State with as much care as it has been looked after by the State heretolore, nobody seems to have confidence in their promises. A large holder of brown consols unloaded to-day at 98%, and before the close of business the quotations had decressed to 98. These bonds were quoted on the New York Stock Exchange last January at 105. They dropped to 102 after the March Convention and are now offered at 98.

The withdrawal of the straightout Democratic delegates from the Convention at 4 o'clock this morning widens the breach in the party. In this section of the country every-body is red hot for a fight to the bitter end. The convention to nominate State officers occurs in Sentember, and the straightout Democrats are organizing for it. They will elect delegates in every country, ignoring the new Tillman Executive Committee, will but a candidate in the field and expect to elect him. Ex.-Judge A. C. Haskell of Columbia is spoken of as a fighting candidate. If no candidate is put out against Tillman, the thousands of Democrats who oppose him will remain away from the polls.

There is strong talk among Republicans here of putting up George H. Cunningham, who is a wealthy man and a conservative flepublican, and who at one time was elected by the will provide the publican, and who at one time was elected by the will provide a subject of the city Mayor over the resular Democratic candidate. With the regular Democratic candidate, in the flept which is sure to come. It is probable that Tillman may get a majority of the Alliance negro vote in the upper section of the State, but an aged colored hopublican in the low country volce

Massa." Meanwhile everybody is awaiting with in-tense anxiety the outcome of the straightout Democratic Conference in Columbia. A How Among South Carolina Republicans. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 14.-The Republican Convention of the Seventh South Carolina district nominated T. E. Miller colored) for Congress to-day by 21 to 18 E. M. Brayton, who ran against him and got 18 votes, drew out his forces and will enter the race. He says that two of the delegates from Herkeley county—Oslendorff (white) and Middleton (colored)—were bought by Miller, who is backed by rich Republicans bers after having been instructed by the County Convention to vote for him (Brayton). After the withdrawal of the Brayton delegates Ostendorff and Middleton were expelled by the Berkeley delegation and two others substituted in their place. This gave Brayton 20 to 13 for Miller, and he claims the nomination.

The fight promises to be a most bitter one. enter the race. He says that two of the dela

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION. Committees to Consider Features of the

Constitution. JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 14.-When the Constitutional Convention convened this morning President Calhoon announced his committees. Patty, the leading candidate for President, by parliamentary usage was made Chairman of the most important committee, that of Elective Franchisa and Elections. Senator George got second place and ex-Gov. Alcorn third. The other thirty-five members are the ablest the Convention and principally lawyers. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee is Judge W. P. Harris; of the Committee on Bill of Rights and General Provisions. Prof. Edward Mayes; of the Legislative Department. H. M. Street; of the Military, Gen. W. S Featherstone. The remainder of this commit tee consists of five Brigadier-Generals and two Colonels. The committees are admirably ar-ranged and in such a manner as to get bestre-

Colonels. The committees are admirably arranged and in such a manner as to get best results.

The motion to employ two stenographers created quite a heated discussion, and finally went over for future consideration.

The Committee on Printing reported that the contract with the present printer did not include the printing of this Convention's proceedings. This was the signal for a protracted discussion, in which some bad feeling was engendered. The matter was finally settled by leaving the printing to a committee, to be let to the lowest bidder. E. L. Martin was the only candidate for printing. He publishes an Alliance-Prohibition paper here, and there was an element in the Convention that insisted on electing him, whether or no.

Judge Calhoon, President of the Convention, was interviewed to-day on what he thought the Convention would do with the suffrage question. He replied:

"It is too early yet to make any prognestications as to what plan will be adopted. It depends on what the Convention believe will be most effective within Consiliutional bounds after the various plans are discussed and digested. You can say, however, that the Convention will adopt no plan which it does not believe will adopt no plan which it does not believe will adopt no plan which it does not believe will adopt no plan which it does not believe will be done without any intention of injuring the negro, but rather forthis good and for the material advancement and prosperity of the whole State. Nothing but ballot laws securing white supremacy under all circumstances will accomplish this."

"What plan do you think at the present has the lead in the Convention?"

"As the case now stands I think the Australian ballot system, with several modifications and important additions, is in the ascendancy. I myself favor it."

The People's Party in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Aug. 14.-Two hundred delegates were present in this city to-day at the State Convention of the People's party, composed of farmers and Union Labor men. The platform adopted endorses the principles advocated by the Farmers' and Labor ers' Industrial Union held at St. Louis ers' Industrial Union held at St. Louis last December; denounces the McKin-ley and Lodge bills, and Speakers lieed's "bold attempt to destroy the independence of our Representatives in Congress," favors the Australian ballot system, and denounces every lowa Congressman for helping to deteat the bill for free coinage. The passage of a service pension bill is demanded. The following nominations were made:

C. F. Davis of Davis county, Auditor of State;
E. P. Brown of Guthrie county, for Secretary of State; A. J. Blakely of Towesheik county, for Treasurer of State.

The Maryland Farmers' Alliance, BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.-At to-day's meeting of

the Farmers' Alliance resolutions were adopted placing the branch here in line with the National Alliance which met recently in St. Louis, They demand the abolition of the national banking system and advocate the issue of legal tender Treasury notes in such volume that the tender Treasury notes in such volume that the business of the country shall be conducted on a cash basis. Congress is urged to forbid by law any further dealing in futures in agricultural and mechanical preducts. They recommend the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the issue of a fracticual currency to meet the demands of business in that line. Congress is also urged to gut a stop to any further ownership in land by allens, and to see that the railroads have not taken up more than they can rightfully lay claim to. Finally the Alliance puts itself on record on the question of taxation, which should only be levied for carrying on the expenses of the Government. ng on the expenses of the Government, economically administered.

Democratic Clubs in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 14.-The Demoratic League of Clubs of the State of West Virginia met in Convention in this city to-day. Thirty-four President J. Hanlan presided. countles reported 190 clubs, and some of the remaining counties as many as fifteen clubs to the county. Gov. Fleming arrived at noon with Gen. St. Clair and several hundred prominent Democrats. The club organization was perfected throughout the State by the election of executive officers and a plan of an aggressive campaign was outlined. The nomination of Judge Lucas by the State Convention as Supereme Judge was endorsed.

Gov. Fleming. Gen. James St. Clair. and William W. Wilson delivered addresses tonight to a large crowd. The addresses were enthusiastically applauded. In the clubs present were quite a number of men who have here those affiliated with the Republican party. nt were quite a number of men who have eletofore affiliated with the Republican party.

California Republicans.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 14.-In the Republian State Convention the following additional nominations were made yesterday: For Lieuenant-Governor, John P. Reddick of San An denant-Governor, John P. Reddick of San Andreas; Chief Justice, W. H. Peatty, present incumbent: Associate Justices, R. C. Harrison and C. H. Garroutte. The Convention this norning nominated Congressmen J. J. Delaven of Humbolit for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the short term.

The Convention nominated for Secretary of State E. G. Waite of Alemeda; for State Comptroller, E. P. Colgan of Sonoma.

Prosperity of India. LONDON, Aug. 14.-Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, presented the Indian budget statement in the House of Commons this evening. The statement, he said, showed continually increasing prosperity. There was a surplus of 2,677,000 rupees, against 1,802,600 rupees last year. He proposed to devote the surplus to the fund for the restriction of famine rather than to the abolition of the sait tax, although the latter, he said, ought to and would be abolished directly the state of the finances warranted. The Indian budget was agreed to without division.

Brigham Young's Baughter. LONDON, Aug. 14 .- Brigham Young's young est daughter announces that she will shortly lecture on Mormonism through the provinces which announcement has called forth a protes from the elergy.

Congratulating Prince Ferdinand. Soria, Aug. 14.-Official deputations from all parts of the country called upon Prince Ferdinand to-day to congratulate him upon the third anniversary of his accession to the Bui-

garian throne. North Queensland Wants Separation. LONDON, Aug. 14.—Thirty members of the Queensland Parliament including seven for-mer Ministers, have petitioned the crown in favor of the separation of North Queensland.

The King of Boumania in Vienna, VIENNA, Aug. 14.—The King of Roumania ar-ved here to-day, on route to Ischi to visit imperor Francis Joseph. The King and Count alnowy had an interview lasting two hours.

Stringent Police Rules in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The present stringent police regulations enforced in St. Petersburg and other cities in Russia will be Parliament to be Proregued Next Week

London, Aug. 14.—The expectation now is that Parliament will not be prorogued until Wednesday of next week. Where Testorday's Fires Were. a. M.—12:30,50 Oak street, chimney, damage \$15. P. M.—2:40, Eighth avonue and 125th street, Andrew hidrewis to syster stand, damage \$0: 710; stable in rear of 31th West Eleventh street, cocupied by Hobert Tay-or, damage \$300.

Fastest Trains in America. The swiftest trains are run between New York and Washington via Jersey Central Reading and B and O Parlor cars on all trains. Station foot of Liberty st-ats.

Turn the Switch and Away It Goes. The C. & C. Bleetric Meters, factory 600 and 404 freenwish at, are operating the ventilating apparatus in the U. S. Sculbers, -488.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN GIVES HIS VIEWS TO A SUN REPORTER.

He Argues that Behring Sea Can Not by Any Construction be Claimed as a Closed Sea, and He Answers the Ques-tions Mr. Blaine Put to Lord Salisbury. SALEM, Aug. 14 .- The Hon, Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., of England, who has just arrived on

American shores for a respite of three months before the autumn session of Parliament, is just now resting at the home of his wife's father, the ex-Secretary of War, William P. Endloott. He was found there by THE SUN correspondent to-day, and the latter enjoyed a pleasant chat with him respecting the Debring Sea controversy, the Canadian Saherles dispute and the reciprocity treaty proposed by Secretary of State Blaine. Mr. Chamberlain has come to this country solely on private business and for a brief rest, but notwithstanding his desire to forget politics and public affairs in general he spoke freely on those three important subjects.

On being asked how the Behring Sea contro versy concerning the seal fisheries was regardd in England, he replied that when he left home there had been but a brief telegraphic report of the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Lord Salisbury, and on that secount the public mind had not been able to form an opinion, or receive any very definite impression.

"So far as I myself understand the case." said he. " there seems to be two leading features. First, that the people of the United States demand some arrangement for the protection of the seals, which they allege, will be destroyed to a point dangerously near extermination if unrestrained fishing is allowed; and, second, that there appears to be some doubt in their minds whether to set up a claim for a mare clausum."

As to the demand that the seals should be protected, Mr. Chamberlain said: "There cannot possibly be any difference between the two nations. England is not only perfectly willing to preserve the seal fisheries, and is ready at all times to accord every necessary protection, but she has, in fact, an especial interest to do so, since more than 5,000 people in London are employed in curing and dysing the sealskins. This is an open and plain fact and it seems to me strange that it has been left out of account by the American Government in its consideration of the case. There cannot possibly be any ground not only for a quarrel-it seems wrong to use that word-but wen for any difference of opinion. If now, or at any time, there occurs any misunderstanding though it be the elightest, England is ever

though it be the slightest. England is everready to meet the United States in any reasonable way."
As to the claim that has been set up by the
United States for a mere clausum Mr. Chamberlain declared such a position to be absolucity unnaralleled. "Behring Sea is no estulucity unnaralleled. "Behring Sea is no estuary or lake," said be carnestly. "It is an immense open sea, and cannot by apy construction be claimed as a mare clausum and it be
longs not to one country, but to all the nations
of the world. The claim which has partially
been set up by the United States is especially
surprising, since her eminent authorities or surprising, since her eminent authorities on international law have always insisted with particular emphasis upon the complete and universal freedom of the high seas."

The following excerpt from a letter of Sec-retary Blaine to Lord Salisbury was shown to Mr. Chamberiain:

retary Blaine to Lord Salisbury was shown to Mr. Chamberiain:

Whence did the ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1886 that which they had refrained from doing for more than ninety years! Upon what greenis did her Majesty's Government defend, in the year 1888, a course of conduct in the Behring Sea which she had carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea! So great has been this injury to the fisheries early avoided ever since the discovery of that sea! So great has been this injury to the fisheries of the same of the same

Britain on the plea that the vicious acts were committed more than three miles from store.

After reading the above very carefully Mr. Chamberlain thought a moment before replying. Then, referring first to the latter portion of the quotation, he said:

"Why, the consideration which Mr. Blaine makes here regarding the attitude which tireat Britain would take if any attempt were made to interfere with the reari fisheries of Ceylon is based upon a purely hypothetical assumption. The fact that the pear il fisheries of Ceylon have been enjoyed by England without molestation ever since their acquisition does not by any means signify that she either regards how, or in an event similar to that of the present Behring Sea difficulty, would regard the waters of that place as her margard answar; and the same is true of the fisheries on the Grand Banks. I think it would be more proper for such a consideration to be made when the question should arise. As to the extent of the injury which is here said to have been done to the seal fisheries by Canadian vessels, it seems to me that since, as I have already said, both the United States and England are alike interested to preserve and protect the lisheries, the question is one not so much for Secretary Blaine and Lord Salishury to decide as it is for selentific experts in the matter." It was suggested to Mr. Chamberlain that, besides the rights of international law, there was the argument of bones mores, which had been insisted on as applicable to the present

been insisted on as applicable to the present ease.

"hes, certainly," reciled Mr. Chamberlain,
"but there the issue hinges upon a quite different term. There are national and international couriesies, and concessions are often and rightly made to preserve amity; but to demand as a right differs very materially from requesting as a favor, and an offence against a legal right is far from being the same as an offence contra amicritam. Canada, in her fisheries difficulty, which was of not dissimilar nature to that of the Behring Sea, did not presume to assert a right, but merely asked a favor, and there she showed a discretion which might well serve as a precedent for the present confroversy."

Mr. Chamberlain subscribed without qualification to the sentiment expressed in the following extract from the London Telegraph:

Mr. Chamberlain subscribed without qualifi-cation to the sentiment expressed in the fol-lowing extract from the London Telegraph.

American diplomacy still seems to be affected with a curious dislike of England, while every Englishman how feets a kind of family pride in the strangth of America. \* The dispute resing on history, treaties, recorred rights and purchased privileges, con-stitutes a clear case for reference.

Also this from the London Times;

iterative, recorded rights and purchased privileges, constitutes a clear case for reference.

Also this from the London Times;
The correspondence leaves matters werse. Under the simister induced or party pressure President illarrison and Mr. Bilaine have become more exacting and have salvanced, in an irreconcilable spirit, caims shout which they once expressed difficient. The question is now at a deadlock. Although the last word in the contract that the dispute is unworthy of a countries must feel that the dispute is unworthy of a countries must feel that the dispute is unworthy of a countries must feel that the dispute is unworthy of a serious quarrel. Furly America is the last nation to admit an extreme develop of maritime rights.

"It is indeed true," said Mr. Chamberlain, that both countries must feel the dispute unworthy of a serious quarrel. Fugland has an ever constant devire to preserve her friendiness with the United States, and the present controversy is not in the least of a critical nature."

Mr. Chamberlain was shown an interview with the Hon. Chauncey M. Depow while he was in London, in which he said that so far as he could learn all the English political leaders were. disposed to recard the Behring bea question as having little real importance, and not at all worth the fans the newspapers have tried to make over it."

"Quite ture," exclaimed Mr. Chamberlain, when he had finished reading the interview, "I entirely agree, with one exception, however—and this is a qualification! should have made before—that it seems to me nothing in the affairs of a nation can be said to be of little importance which might by any possibility lead to war. Both nations would regard with horror any deliberate attempt to provoke such a catestrophe. But wars are never deliberately provoked. They are always occasioned by slight and unintended irritations. Think for a moment of a possible event. A United States vessel in the Belring Sea, cantained by an indiscreet officer, offers an indignity to an English ship, retailatio

was but little in the public mind in England.

"The fair trade party," said he, "long ago made free and open competition a principle of their doctrines, and for years it has been there a settled theory. Any attempt made to impose duties of any kind or amount would meet with immediate and strenuous opposition, and apart from their theory in the matter as related to themselves, they do not believe that any treaty of reciprocity of trade can ever be carried on successfully for any considerable period. Complications of all sorts would arise which could not possibly be calculated beforehand, and the long vested interests of the countries concerned would be constrained to make a vigorous protest."

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ROME.

Crispi's Perseentions Have Decided the Pontiff to Depart London, Aug. 14.-The Manchester Courier

to-day says: "In consequence of the flerce persecution o the Church, which is the policy of Crispi, the Pope will soon issue a manifesto to the Roman Catholics throughout the world, giving his intention of leaving Rome, together with his court and all his adherents. From a practical point of view this means ruin to Rome, for with the Pontiff will go the Cardinais, the prelates, and a vast number of persons who annually come to Rome as pligrims. In fact commercial ruin stares innkeepers and shop-

keepers in the face.
"Still it is impossible for any earnest Christian even now to live in Rome, which is fast becoming the headquarters of atheism and free thought. The shop windows are full of shock-ing caricatures of the Delty, license is allowed for blasphemy, and its indecency has never been surpassed in history, even during the

AMBITIOUS AERONAUTS.

They Will Attempt to Cross Central Europe in a Balloon. By Dunlap's Cable News Company

PARIS. Ang. 14.- The idea that was long age advanced by Joivis and Mallet to cross Central Europe in a balloon has now been put in definite shape and will be carried out if possible in the Figure air balloon. The aeronauts will endeavor to complete charts of the serial cur-

endeavor to complete charts of the aerial currents and settle for all time the debatable questions concerning the safe utilization of them for travelling.

The ascent will be made at Nancy and the descent somewhere in Russia or Norway. The date has not yet been determined.

The French Minister of War is greatly interested in the matter, and has requested a military attached to make the trip in the balloon at the same time.

TWO CHICAGO LAWYERS LEFT.

They Went Ashore to See Ireland, and the City of Berlin Went On Without Them. QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 14.—An exciting incident occurred here to-day. Two Chicago lawyers amed John Scharz and Francis Colby. were passengers on the steamer City of Berlin, en route from Liverpool to New York. When the steamer reached this port and lay to to await the coming of the mail, these two gentlemen ventured ashore. Their researches drove the idea of time from their mind, and when they returned to the dock they found the tender had received the mails and left for the steamer without waiting for them.

They at once chartered a tug and put out to sea in pursuit of the Berlin, but after a long chase failed to catch her, and gave it up. They cannot now sall before Saturday.

MR. HINES OF CHICAGO.

He Arouses Displeasure by Haunting the

LONDON, Aug. 14.-The persistent presence of W. J. Hynes of Chicago at the sittings of the House of Commons, arouses a great deal of unbers. On Tuesday evening he occupied a sea bers. On Tuesday evening he occupied a seat under the clock in the House, having been introduced there by Donal Sullivan and William Murphy, two members of Parliament. He has visited the lobby four times aiready this week, and has been hobnobbing with the Irish members. He spent some time last night with Healy in the smoking room.

Some of the Irish members are very indignant, as they consider that Hynes's reception cannot fall to affect the success of John Dilion's and William O'Brien's projected trip to America.

JOHN BUSKIN SINKING

He is Belirious and Has Made Two Attempts to Kill Himself,

By Duntap's Cable News Company sinking. He is almost continuously delirious, and during these irresponsible moments he attempted suicide with a razor. The strictest watch is kept over him, despite which he has twice made this effort upon his life.

Kemmler's Excentioners Criticised

LONDON, Aug. 14.-The Lancet, the leading medical organ, discussing the Kemmler execution, says: "The operators in the Kemmler case used their mimic lightning with all the clumsiness of mortal inability. They burned the skull and a portion of the back, and exploded the sinuses of the brain. No doubt pioded the sinuses of the brain. No doubt they were fortunate enough to render the man renseless at the first blow, just as they would have done if they had struck him on the head and back with a red-bot hammer, but there was found no mark of the electrical current in or through the viscera of the body. The man was killed by concussion of the brain and explosion within the closed cavity of the skull, just as a man may be killed by apoplexy or sunstroke."

The O'Shes-Parnell Suit. LONDON. Aug. 14.-There is another sensational development in the O'Shea-Parnell divorce suit. Mrs. O'Shea's solicitors officially withdraw from her case to-day. This is the withdrew from her case to-day. This is the second time that Mrs. O'Shea has lost her legal support. Messrs, Lewis & Lewis, who were at first lethined, declined, for reasons which they refused to make public, to go on with the case.

The second withdrawal is said to be due to Mrs. O'Shea's persistent refusal to bring a cross suit against O'Shea, which her solicitors demanded she should do.

Cholera Decreasing.

LONDON, Aug. 14 .- At Meeca, to-day, the deaths from cholera were forty less than on Tuesday, and at Jeddah the death roll shows a degreese of ten. a decrease of ten.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—Five persons have died at Nicolaieff from a disease supposed to be Asiatic cholers. Eleven cases of the disease have been reported there so iar. The Porte has decided to quarantine all arrivals from places on the Black Sea.

The Strike in Water Ended. CARDIFF, Aug 14 .- The great strike in Wales was definitely settled this afternoon by the representatives of the masters and the men agreeing to come to terms upon a basis of mutual concession.

This men will be paid for at least sixty hours work weekly and will not suffer from enforced holdays. Various minor concessions are also made by the employers.

Another Big Combine.

Grasgow, Aug. 14 .- A Chemical Union is now an accomplished fact. All the chemical manufacturers of Great Britain, with three unimportant exceptions have agreed to join their interests in the form of a union. The capital is about eight millions sterling.

German Singers Visit Austria. VIENNA Aug. 14.-Thirty-five hundred German choristers have arrived here to take part in the choral festival, which will begin to mor-row. Everywhere people thronged to welcome the visitors to show their approval of the Austro-German alliance.

Emperor William Starts for Bussin." BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Emperor William has started for Kiel. He took with bim a grand hunting chariot as a present for the Czar. Airl. Aug. 14.—The Hohenzollern, with Em-peror William on board, sailed at 10 oclock to-night for liussia.

Flood in the Ganges. CALCUTTA, Aug. 14 .- A flood prevails in the

Sanges. The river has overflowed its banks. and the surrounding country is inundated to an extent never before known. There has been great loss of life,

PRICE TWO CENTS. CAUCUS ON THE FORCE BILL.

THE BADICAL SENATORS BEATEN BY A DECISIVE FOTE.

Eighteen Votes Against Mr. Honr's Motion to Amend the Quay Resolution by Including the Force Bill in the Measures to be Passed Before Adjournment.

WASHINGTON AND 14 - The Republican Senators held a protracted and lively caucus this evening, lasting nearly three hours. At the close of the conference each Senator was pledged to secreey as to what took place, Under these dircumstances it would be unpariamentary to state what occurred with any degree of positiveness. It is intimated strongly in certain quarters, however, that the Force-bill Senators were besten outright on a direct vote on the motion of Senator Hoar to amend the Quay resolution by adding the Force bill to the list of measures to be considered at this session. No secretary was present to keep a record of the vote, but a shrewd guess gives the result as eighteen Senators in favor of Mr. Hoar's motion and seventeen against it. This was a blow between the eyes to the Force-bill Sonators, so the rumor goes, and they succeeded in securing an adjournment, thus preventing the friends of the Quay resolution from following up their victory by adopting it outright without senendment. Adjournment was then taken without the transaction of any further business, and without any understanding as to a future caucus or any other consideration of the subject. The result makes it probable that the Quay

resolution will now come up in open Senate. where it is plain to see it will be adopted. Of course the Force bill Senators will endeavor in every way possible to prevent this, but they have no assurance whatever on this point, as the caucus adjourned nothing done or understood except the defeat of Mr. Hoar's plan to have the Elections bill included in the Quay resolution. There were thirty-six Senators at the caucus when it met, and a good guess places the vote on Mr. Hoar's amendment as follows:

Hoar's amendment as follows:

Fixers—Messra, Allison, Blair, Edmunds, Pixers, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Manderson, Moody, Platt, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, and Wilson.

Wilson.
In opposition—Messrs, Aldrich, Allen, Came-ron, Doris, Dixon, Hale, Hiscock, Jones, Mo-Millan, Mitchell, Paddock, Pettigrew, Quay, Power, Squire, Stockbridge, Teller, and Wash-burn.

Fower, Squire, Stockbridge, Teller, and Washburn.

The following Senators were absent from the city: Messrs, Chandler, Plawes, Doloh, Farwell, Morrill, Stanford, Stewart, Walcott, and Pierce.

The defeat of Mr. Hear's motion was not accomplished until two or three very exciting and interesting hours had been spent behind the closed doors of the Senate chamber. A number of speeches were made on both sides of the question, and they were of a very vigorous character.

the closed doors of the Senate chamber. A number of speeches were made on both sides of the question, and they were of a very vigorous character.

Senators Quay and Cameron both made speeches and strongly represented the political inexpediency of doing anything with the Federal Elections bill at present, and urged the necessity of an early adjournment from a party standpoint. Senator Aldrich, also on the side of those who desire an adjournment, was the spokesman for those Senators who view the embarrasement and delay over the Tariff bill as outweighing all other considerations in deciding the policy to be pursued. Senator Plumb also spoke, and, it is understood, opposed the Elections bill out and out.

For the friends of the bill which has caused these numerous caucuses Senators Hoar and Spooner were the champions. The latter made a strong speech, which some denominated reading the riot act. He warned Senators that they must meet the issue squarely. The Elections bill must be passed now at this session or not at all, it would be futile to go before the country with any statement that this bill would be passed at the short session. It was of supreme importance that it should be passed at once. His remarks brought out sharp retorts from several of the opponents of the bill.

During the entire day the most determined and persistent efforts were made to induce Senators who were known to be in favor of the Quay programme or at least lukewarm, to nee and admit the error of their ways. The frantic appeals and bitter denuncation of the party organs were read to the deserters as they were called upon and the intimation made that they were in dancer of being read out of the party organs were read to the deserters as they were called upon and the intimation made that they were in dancer of being read out of the party organs were read to the deserters as they were called upon and the intimation made that they were in dancer of being read out of the party organs were read to the deserters as they were called upon and the in known for several days that the resolution was to be offered, and were in hearty sympathy with it. Many other Senators have been all along anxious to bring the session to a close, even at the cost of sacrificing the Elections bill, but for various reasons they have not dared to say 50.

The Weather,

The high barometer area in the Northwest is increasng slowly as it moves eastward. The storm which was central in Canada yesterday continues to affect the lake region, owing to the large low area which accompanies it. The storm which was in the Southwest has liminished so as not to be clearly defined. The cyclone continues east of the Florida coast and telegraph lines have been blown down, destroying communication be-tween points on the Atlantic coast. It is raining in the Mississippi Valley, from Memphis northward, in the Ohio Valley, and lake region. Heavy rain prevailed at Springfield, Mo., 234, and at Atlantic City, N. J., 192-Fair weather confinues on the Atlantic coast, the Gulf

States, and northwest.
It is cool in the upper lake region and northwest. Eisewhere the cool wave has disappeared and the sem-perature has risen decidedly.

In this city yesterday, the humidity was 73 per cent.: highest Government temperature 82°, with a wind

To day will be fair and warmer: Saturday fair, lightly cooler. The thermometer at Perry's Pharmacy, in The Sun outiding, recorded the temperature yesterday

 
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For Maige, fair, except local showers in eastern porb n. aon-awesteri ywinds: warmer. For New Hampshire and Vermont, fair; southeasterly winds: stationary temperature.
For danachinetts, fair; followed by local showers; stationary temperature in easterly; slightly cooler in

western portion; southwesterly winds.

For R., clo faland and Connecticut, local showers;
southwesterly winds; slightly cooler. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, showers; followed by clearing weather; slightly

oler mesterly winds.
For District of Columbia Delaware Maryland, and Virginia, sliewers, followed by clearing weather; slightly coller, except in southern Virginia; stationary

mperaturo: variable winds. For western New York and Western Penusylvania, generally fair: southwesterly winds: slightly warmer, except near Rochester; stationary temperature.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN,

There will be music at Battery Park to-day, at 6 clock P. M., by Bayne's Sixty with Regiment Band. The Book Board has awarded a contract for building a new rier at 133d street and the North Elver, to Wm. ". Kelly, at 6-8,043 P. Kelly, at e-8.043.
An inknown man about 50 years old was found drowned yesterday in the kast kiver at the foot of East effict fourthertest.
William A. Stroud, who fatally stabled Mitchel Jerdin on July 4, was committed to the Tomba to await the action of the Grand Jusy, by Coroner stassemer yesterday. Solumon and Hannah Washater of 114 Willett street, who were charged with setting fire to their home on July 20, were discharged in the Essex Market Court Judge Beach has granted an absolute divorce to Ettis Sampler from Morris Sampler. Judge Dugro has granted an absolute divorce to Edizabeth A. Greef from Heary Greez. Henry Greet.

Miss Jennie Dickerson, the contraits who has wen fame in grand opera, sais to morrow on the Atruria for London, where she will rejoin the Carl Rosa English opera company.

Charles Scribner's Sons have obtained a perpetual injunction in the United States Circuit Court restraining schemon Fichel from selling in the United States a Seruan version of Fishier's book. German version of times about. The timed Juny seasons of the community in the first degree scanns. Martin it is apply of 22 is hive extent who was found on the night of July 4 alone in his room with this dead wise the hind been standed to the heart with a pair of scassor. Collector Frhard, yesterday appointed these notaries to serve under the McKingay Administrative aw. John D. Stuxome, A. E. Crosby Rechard, D. Godwin, J. D. May 1: Hillert, John H. Thompson, John S. Wright, Frank T. Knittwers, and Howland D. Fortha.